

with a subterminal ring (2-3 mm.) buffy white. On the flanks, shoulders, &c. the colour-pattern of the hairs is as in the younger animal. On the forehead, between the eyes, the hairs are almost black, but the patch does not extend backwards to between the ears. Superciliary and dorsal marks tawny, the former paler. Throat, belly, and inner side of limbs buffy white (buff in the type).

Skull stout, tuberosities on palation scarcely more than indicated. Bullæ small.

Dimensions of type (taken on the skin):—

Head and body 580 mm.; hind foot 73.

Skull: greatest length 89; basilar length 80; zygomatic breadth 54; nasals, length 21, posterior breadth 22, anterior breadth 8; diastema 13; upper molar series 35.

*Hab.* Mlanji, Nyasaland.

*Type.* Old male (Stage VIII.). Collected by Mr. Brown.

An almost equally old female, collected 23rd December, 1900, and presented to the Natural History Museum by Col. Manning, is in such bad fur that the strikingly dark coloration of this form has not been appreciated. A young female (about Stage VI.) recalls the coloration of *ruddi*, but the dorsal mark is already quite dark.

XIV.—*Diagnoses of new Species of Marine and Freshwater Shells from the Falkland Islands, including Descriptions of Two new Genera of Marine Pelecypoda.* By J. E. COOPER and H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

[Plate IV.]

THE following contributions to the somewhat meagre molluscan fauna, as at present known, of the Falkland Islands are based upon material recently collected by Mr. Arthur F. Cobb. Upon microscopic examination of the hinge-teeth of two small species we have been unable to refer these to any hitherto known genera, and have therefore given diagnoses of them in the present paper.

*Limnæa brunneoflavida*, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Shell ovately fusiform, polished, opaque, yellowish brown; remaining whorls 3, convex, transversely striate with lines of growth, and bearing traces of fine, wavy, spiral striæ; sutures somewhat deeply impressed; columella white, arched,

extending into a white diaphanous callus which reaches the lip above; labrum simple, acute; aperture rather dilated, broadly ovate.

Alt. 14, diam. maj. 8 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8.75, diam. 5.5 mm.

Hab. Falkland Islands.

Separable from *L. diaphana*, King, the only hitherto recorded species from the islands, mainly by its much greater breadth, opacity, and darker colour.

All our specimens have lost the apical whorls.

*Chilina falklandica*, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Shell obtusely fusiform, smooth, slightly polished, pale yellowish olive, encircled on the upper whorls with one and on the last whorl with three rows of chestnut flame-markings; whorls 6, shouldered, sculptured with fine, transverse, closely set, rib-like lines of growth; sutures impressed, narrowly margined; umbilicus very narrow, deep, almost concealed by the reflection of the columella; columella white, descending rather obliquely, bearing a scarcely perceptible fold below and a well-defined one above, and diffused into a whitish callus which reaches the point of insertion of the labrum with the whorl above; labrum simple, acute; aperture elongately inversely auriform.

Alt. 15, diam. maj. 8 mm.

Aperture: alt. 9.5, diam. 4.25 mm.

Hab. Falkland Islands.

Some of our specimens are coated with a blackish growth, which, however, we have reason to believe is of vegetable origin. Though allied to several species from Southern Patagonia, notably *C. subcylindrica*, Sow., and *C. amœna*, Smith, we have been unable to refer the present specimens to any of these, and believe that no other species of *Chilina* has yet been recorded from the Falkland Islands.

*Phtinula solidula*, sp. n. (Fig. 3.)

Shell solid, globosely turbinate, smooth, somewhat polished, covered with a thick, pale, pinkish-purple outer layer, beneath which the shell is highly iridescent; whorls 5, tumid, showing faint traces of spiral banding, last whorl bluntly carinate at the base; sutures impressed; umbilical area white, having an elongated, narrow, shallow depression; columella white, arched above, descending very obliquely and extending into an iridescent callus, which sometimes reaches

the lip above; labrum acute, simple; aperture subcircular; interior of shell iridescent.

Alt. 10, diam. maj. 12, diam. min. 10 mm.

Aperture: alt. 6, diam. 5.5 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

Allied to *P. violacea*, King, but much more solid and globose in form; the iridescence of the shell is only visible when the thick coloured outer layer is chipped away.

Immature specimens have a very narrow oblique umbilicus, which becomes closed in the adult, leaving only the shallow depression mentioned above.

*Photinula tæniata*, King, var. *nivea*, nov.

Shell smaller than the typical form, pure white, exhibiting faint traces of narrow spiral banding.

Alt. 14.25, diam. maj. 18, diam. min. 14.25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8.5, diam. 8 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

*Modiolarca gemma*, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Shell irregularly oblong, somewhat polished reddish brown, marked with rather coarse concentric lines of growth; umbones anteriorly situate, neither large nor prominent; dorsal margin scarcely arched, slightly sloping; ventral margin gently rounded; anterior side rather angularly rounded; posterior margin descending abruptly.

Long. 1.75, lat. 2.75 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

*Modiolarca picturata*, sp. n. (Fig. 5.)

Shell trapezoidal, somewhat shining, dark olive-green painted with narrow, radiate, transverse bands of reddish purple, and spotted, especially above, with irregular, round, yellowish markings, sculptured with concentric lines of growth; umbones rather large and prominent, dark purple; anterior side descending abruptly; posterior side produced, bluntly rounded; dorsal margin scarcely arched; ventral margin anteriorly slightly excavated, posteriorly rounded; interior of shell shining, dark purple throughout.

Long. 3, lat. 4.5 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

*Cyamium iridescens*, sp. n. (Fig. 6.)

Shell elongately oblong, iridescent, white, shining, finely concentrically striate, bearing on the posterior side of either

valve an oblique blunt keel; umbones small, moderately prominent; anterior side short, sharply rounded; posterior side elongately produced, rounded above, angled below; dorsal margin straight; ventral margin angularly rounded.

Long. 3·75, lat. 7·25 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

#### MALVINASIA, gen. nov.\*

Shell small, inequilateral, subtrigonal; right valve bearing one small cardinal tooth and curved laterals on either side; left valve bearing a large, curved, club-shaped cardinal and a broad, shell-like, posterior lateral tooth, the anterior lateral in this valve being obsolete; ligament weak, internal.

#### *Malvinasia arthuri*, sp. n. (Figs. 7, 8.)

Shell subtrigonal, brownish yellow, polished, shining, marked with rather coarse concentric growth-lines; umbones somewhat eroded, not prominent; dorsal margin sloping; ventral margin rounded; anterior side sloping above, descending sharply below; posterior side produced, rounded; cardinal tooth in right valve small, pointed; anterior lateral tooth fine, curved; posterior lateral thickened above, curved, tapering below; cardinal tooth in left valve large, club-shaped, curved in an anterior direction; anterior lateral tooth obsolete; posterior lateral forming a broad, short, shelf-like projection; interior of shell whitish.

Long. 2·5, lat. 3 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

The genus outwardly has all the appearance of *Nucula*; the hinge-system, however, easily differentiates it from that group.

#### DAVISIA, gen. nov.†

Shell small, slightly inequilateral, suborbicular; right valve bearing a slightly curved cardinal tooth, a weak anterior lateral and a broadly expanded posterior lateral; left valve bearing an obsolete cardinal tooth, an expanded anterior lateral, and a broad, straight, posterior lateral; ligament small, centrally situate.

\* "*Malvinasia*," from Malvinas, the Spanish name for the Falklands.

† "*Davisia*," named after the navigator Davis, who discovered the Falkland Islands in 1592.

*Davisia cobbi*, sp. n. (Figs. 9, 10.)

Shell suborbicular, white, irregularly concentrically striate; umbones large, prominent; dorsal margin sloping on both sides; ventral margin gently rounded; both anterior and posterior sides sloping abruptly; cardinal tooth in right valve small, slightly curved; anterior lateral slightly elongate, weak; posterior lateral rather broadly expanded; cardinal tooth in left valve obsolete; anterior lateral expanded, curved below; posterior lateral rather broad, elongate, straight; interior of shell pure white, shining.

Long. 2.5, lat. 2.25 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

The proper position of this and the preceding genus would appear to be in the family of the Erycimidæ.

*Psephis foveolata*, sp. n. (Fig. 11.)

Shell small, broadly subtrigonal, smooth, polished, shining, anteriorly pale flesh-colour, shading to livid purple posteriorly; umbones large, prominent; dorsal margin sloping on both sides; ventral margin rather straight; anterior side produced, rounded; posterior side still more produced, somewhat truncate; interior of shell shining, showing the external coloration through the shell.

Long. 3.5, lat. 5 mm.

*Hab.* Falkland Islands.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig.* 1. *Limnæa brunneoflavida*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 2. *Chilina falklandica*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 3. *Photinula solidula*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 4. *Modiolarca gemma*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 5. — *picturata*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 6. *Cyamium iridescens*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 7. Hinge of *Malvinasia arthuri*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 8. *Malvinasia arthuri*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 9. Hinge of *Davisia cobbi*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 10. *Davisia cobbi*, sp. n.  
*Fig.* 11. *Psephis foveolata*, sp. n.

XV.—*A new Indian Species of Musca.*

By ERNEST E. AUSTEN.

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AMONG some Indian Muscidæ recently received for identification from Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine,